

Claims;

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1. A toner for developing static latent image to form a color image by combining chromatic toners consisting of a yellow toner, a magenta toner and a cyan toner, and a black toner, wherein each of the toners is a toner produced by polymerization of a polymerizable monomer in an aqueous medium, the difference of re-dispersion electro-conductivity of each of the toners is within the range of from 0.8 to 12  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , the number of free colorant particles on the black toner surface is less than 9 per 500 toner particles, and a light absorbance at 500 nm of a black toner dispersion is not more than 0.08.

2. The toner of claim 1, wherein  $\rho_y > \rho_{bk}$ ,  $\rho_m > \rho_{bk}$  and  $\rho_c > \rho_{bk}$ , when the  $\rho_y$  is re-dispersion electro-conductivity of the yellow toner, the  $\rho_m$  is re-dispersion electro-conductivity of the magenta toner, the  $\rho_c$  is re-dispersion electro-conductivity of the cyan toner and the  $\rho_{bk}$  is re-dispersion electro-conductivity of the black toner.

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3. The toner of claim 1, wherein the each of the toners is a toner produced by a process comprising polymerizing a polymerizable monomer in the aqueous medium, salting/coagulating and washing.

4. The toner of claim 1, wherein each of the chromatic toners has an average diameter of is from 3 to 8  $\mu\text{m}$  and a ratio of toner particles having a shape coefficient of from 1.2 to 1.6 of not less than 65%.

5. The toner of claim 1, wherein each of the chromatic toners has the average diameter of from 3 to 8  $\mu\text{m}$  and a ratio of particles having no corner of not less than 50%.

6. The toner of claim 1, wherein the sum M of a relative frequency m1 of toner particles included in the highest frequency class and a relative frequency m2 of toner particles included in the next frequency class is not less than 70% in a histogram showing the particle size distribution based on the number of the particles in which natural logarithm  $\ln D$  of the particle diameter of each of the

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toners  $D \mu\text{m}$  is taken on the horizontal axis and the axis is divided every 0.23.

7. An image forming method for forming a color image by a combination of chromatic toners consisting of a yellow toner, a magenta toner and a cyan toner and a black toner, wherein each of the toners is a toner produced by polymerization of a polymerizable monomer in an aqueous medium, the difference of re-dispersion electro-conductivity of each of the toner is within the range of from 0.8 to  $12 \mu\text{S/cm}$ , a number of free colorant particle on the black toner surface is less than 9 per 500 toner particles, and a light absorbance at 500 nm of a black toner dispersion is not more than 0.08.

8. The image forming method of claim 7, wherein  $\rho_y > \rho_{bk}$ ,  $\rho_m > \rho_{bk}$  and  $\rho_c > \rho_{bk}$ , when the  $\rho_y$  is re-dispersion electro-conductivity of the yellow toner, the  $\rho_m$  is re-dispersion electro-conductivity of the magenta toner, the  $\rho_c$  is re-dispersion electro-conductivity of the cyan toner and the  $\rho_{bk}$  is re-dispersion electro-conductivity of the black toner.